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CATALOGUE No. 3.

Telegrams: **OASIFLORA**
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CODES USED:
Bentley's and A. B. C. 6th Edition.

DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST

OF

SEP 2 19
U. S. Department of Agriculture

SEEDS AND PLANTS

OF

Selected Tropical Fruit-Trees, Spices, Commercial Products, Green Manuring and Mulching Varieties, &c. : : :

OASIS NURSERIES

Trop. Seeds & Plant Merchants,

HAVELOCK ROAD, COLOMBO, CEYLON.

TERMS.

1. **Payments.**—All orders must accompany Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or Letters of Credit to draw against Shipping Documents.

2. **Seeds & Bulbs by Post.**—Prices do not include cost of packing and all other charges.

3. **Plants by Freight.**—Prices do not include packing and other charges.

4. **Packing.**—Our long experience enables us to pack different kinds of seeds, plants, &c., according to their nature, to stand the transit well by post and steamer, and that our shipments have always reached their destination in perfect order, but all goods travel entirely at Purchaser's risk and account, and all our responsibility ceases as soon as they are delivered on steamer in good condition.

Every attention will be given in detail to orders, and a point made of careful packing and prompt despatch. Quality will be maintained and every effort made to secure continuous business.

Special quotations for large quantities.

(See page 3)

One of the best and most distinct variety known is, "Kew Pine," a large, lucious, jucy fruit, with yellowishflesh often weighing from 10 to 25 lbs. or more.

The other leading variety is "Mauritius" or "Ripley Queen," yellow when ripe, has an excellent flavour, but the fruits are smaller than the preceding variety.

Selected Suckers 3s. per doz. 15s. per 100.

ANONA MURICATA.—Soursop—A small tree, shrubby in form about 15 to 25 ft. high, with fragant laurels-like leaves. The fruits are large, often, weighing 6 to 10 lbs. or more, varies in form from kidney-shape to ovoid and is covered with soft green prickles. The icy white pulp is sweet-acid and juicy, suggesting the flavour of pineapples: it is often used for flavouring ices and in the preparation of pleasant cooling drinks.

Seeds 3s. per 100. Plants 1s. 6d. each.

ANONA CHERIMOLIA.—Cherimoyer. A small evergreen tree with dark green foliage. The fruit is green round, oblong or heart-shaped, about 3 to 5 inches in diameter and often weighing 3 to 5 lbs. The pulp of the fruit is very delicious and considered as one of the three finest fruits in the world.

Seeds 5s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

ANONA RETICULATA.—Bullock's Heart. A small bushy tree, the fruit is fairly large, about the size of a small pomelo or large orange and usually heart-shaped or round and brownish-red in colour. The pulp is sweet and custard-like with pleasant flavour.

Seeds 3s. per 100. Plants 1s. 6d. each.

ANONA SQUAMOSA.—Custard-apple, or Sweet-sop. A small tree about 6 to 10 feet high. The fruit rind is ashly-coloured and scaly and when quite ripe the latter breaks away exposing the white granular, sweet, custard-like pulp which is pleasant and much relished.

Seeds 4s. per 100. Plants 1s. 6d. each.

ARTOCARPUS INCISA.—Bread-fruit. A very handsome quick growing tree with large handsome, palmetely cut, shining leaves. It grows to a height of 30 to 40 ft. or more and presents a noble appearance. The fruit is invirable ovoid, about 6 to 12 inches long by about 12 inches in diameter, and produced in pairs or often threes at the extremity of branches. The pulp consists of a solid white, fleshy mass which, when sliced and roasted, is not unlike the crumbs of a new loaf. It is esteemed as a vegetable, being used for curries, is roasted and ground into flour, and prepared in various other ways. Breadfruit forms an inmportant article of diet of Ceylon etc. Propagated by root suckers, marcots or layers.

Plants 3s. each.

ARTOCARPUS INTEGRIFOLIA.—Jak Fruit. A large tree often attaining huge proportions and heights of about 100 feet or more. The enormous fruits, weighing often 100 lbs. or more are borne on the trunk and older branches, sometimes down to the base of the trunk. The fruit forms an important article of food in the Eastern Hemisphere. The large albuminous, white seeds are also greatly relished when cooked and served in curries The tree affords an excellent timber and much valued in cabinet work and for buildings. Jak occurs in several varieties viz:—

Waraka—Pulp is moderately hard when ripe, sweet.

Wela—Pulp is soft, sweet.

Honey Jak—Very sweet pulp.

Kuruwaraka—Small and almost found fruits invariably in clusters, sweet.

Seeds 3s. per 100. Plants 1s. 6d. each.

ARTOCARPUS INTEGRIFOLIA.—Var. Jak Tree. Similar to the above species in every respect, but this variety bears enormous fruits, of very sweet pulp in about 18 months' time. (See photo on frontispiece).

Seeds 8s. per 100. Plants 3s. 6d. each.

ARTOCARPUS INTEGRIFOLIA.—Var. Oasis Special Golden Honey Jak Fruit. This is one of the rare varities. This is a dwarf variety, and the fruit will be yielding only inside the ground, that is 2 to 3 ft. deep. When the fruit is in a ripe condition the ground where the fruit is situated a small crack will be found and a sweet smell will be found near the tree and the ground will have to be dug to remove the fruit. The fruit will be of golden colour and contains honey inside the fruit, and has a very agreeable taste.

Seeds 2s. per doz.

ARTOCARPUS NOBILIS.—Wild Breadfruit. A noble spreading tree usually attaining a height of 50 to 60 feet with wavy or crinkled, rigid oval leaves. The fruit is cylindrical 6 to 8 inches long by 2 to 3 inches in diameter. The pulp of the fruit is similar in texture to the Breadfruit proper. It is cooked and used as a vegetable. The round fruit seeds about the size of large peas are boiled or roasted and eaten.

Seeds 3s. per 100. Plants 1s. 6d. each.

ARTOCARPUS ODORATISSIMA.—Johore Jak. A small tree of about 20 to 30 feet, high hairy leaves and oblong fruits much smaller than the Jak proper, has a very powerful pleasing odour. The pulp is extremely sweet.

Seeds 8s. per 100. Plants 3s. 6d. each.

AVERRHOA BILIMBI.—Cucumber Tree. A small fine ornamental-foliaged tree of about 15 to 20 feet high. The tree produces large clusters of green cucumber-like small fruits (3-4 inches long) from the base as well as on older branches and relished in pickles and preserves and also often used for making jam and cooling drinks. The fruit is also much relished when curried.

Seeds 3s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

AVERRHOA CARAMBOLA.—Karambola. A small tree with a handsome canopy of foliage and more ornamental than the preceding species. The fruit is ovoid angular and fleshly, 3 to 5 inches long and borne profusely on the main stem and branches, which are rich in amber colour, semi-transparent, very juicy and of a sweet acid taste. The fruit is often used for making jelly, preserves, and a pleasant cooling drink is also made from the juice of the fruit. The juice is also useful in removing stains from linen and is also commonly used for burnishing brass.

Seeds 2s. per 100. Plants 1s. 6d. each.

BERTHOLLETIA EXCELSA.—Brazil-nut or Para-nut. A tall handsome tree with long wavy leaves. It produces very pretty large erect panicles of white flowers, followed by large, brown, round or ovoid hard shelled fruits about the size of pomelos. Each fruit contains from 12 to 15 angular seeds which are greatly esteemed in confectionery etc.

Plants 5s. each.

BACCAUREA MOTLEYANA.—Rambek. A beautiful tree with large oval leaves, bearing long drooping clusters of large smooth and thin-skinned berries (ivory yellow when ripe) from the trunk of older branches. The fruit is sweet and much relished.

Seeds 5s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

CANARIUM COMMUNI.—Java Almond, or Kanari nut. A large handsome buttressed trunked tree with a large crown of foliage. The tree produces a large pendulum clusters of dark-purple fruits, the kernel of which has an agreeable taste resembling in flavour to Sweet Almonds.

Seeds 5s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

CARICA PAPAYA.—Papaw or Tree Melon. A fast growing, small, branchless herbaceous tree of about 15 to 20 feet with a crown of very handsome, palmate leaves, at the base of which large green fruits are produced. Fruits vary in size and shape according to varieties, from round to ovoid or oblong usually weighing from 5 to 15 lbs. or more. The succulent flesh is of a pinkish or orange tint, very refreshing

and agreeable to the taste and is esteemed as a table fruit and aids digestion. It may also be made into jam or sauce and in the unripe state may be pickled or boiled and used as a vegetable. Papaine as a digestive, valued in medicine is obtained from the white, thin latex or juice by making shallow incision on the unripe fruit. A smaller variety of Papaw of which the fruits become ivory white is also very popular for dessert. The property of the leaves in rendering meat tender is well known. The tree comes into bearing from 6 months from planting.

Seeds 2s. per oz.

CARICA CANDAMARCENSIS.—Mountain Papaw. A small herbeceous tree with a thick crown of beautiful palmate leaves similar in form to the papaw proper, but much smaller in size. The fruit is ovoid, green with longitudinal ridges. It is very pleasant when stewed and can also be made into jam and preserves. When ripe, the fruit has a pleasing apple like odour.

Seeds 6s. per oz.

CARISSA CARANDAS.—A large spiny shrub with fruits which when ripe much resemble a damson, both in size and colour. The fruits before it is ripe is used in tarts and puddings, being considered to resemble gooseberries in flavour. When ripe it makes a good jelly.

Seeds 6s. per 100. Plants 1s. each.

CARISSA GRANDIFLORA.—Natal Plum or Damson. A large spiny shrub with handsome pink fruits, which are relished when ripe and used in tarts &c.

Seeds 5s. per 100. Plants 1s. 6d. each.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM CAINITO.—Star-apple. A fairly large handsome tree with dark green oval leaves, which are coppery yellow underneath. Fruits are 2 to 3 ins. in diameter. The reddish pulp, which is slightly milky is sweet and agreeable.

Seeds 5s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM MONOPYRENUM.—Date palm. A medium sized tree with dark oval leaves. Fruits are small and cone-shaped resembling a date fruit and suggest a damson in form and colour. The reddish pulp, which is slightly milky is sweet.

Seeds 5s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

CHRYSOPHYLLUM ROXBURGHII.—Lawulu. A fairly tall growing tree with fine green foliage. The fruits are green and globular and are given to small children for worm complaints.

Seeds 6s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

CITRUS AURANTIUM.—Var: (C.Sinensis) Sweet Orange. A small tree about 10 to 12 feet high with dark green foliage. The orange tree has many varieties. The following are the little known ones among several other important varieties.

JAFFA. A large beautifully yellow coloured ovoid fruit of first rate quality, pulp rich and juicy.

KING ORANGE. A fine large variety of Mandarine with soft loose rind.

SEVILLE ORANGE. Large round juicy fruits with bright yellow rind and very fine marmalade is made from the fruit.

MANDARIN. (Citrus nobilis). Large juicy fruits of deep colour, loose skinned and of good sweet flavour.

TANGERINE. A small variety of Mandarine which bears freely.

CITRUS ACIDA. Lime. A small spiny shrubby tree with round or oval shaped acid fruits. The juice is used for flavouring and culinary purposes and is also largely employed for making lime-juice cordial and other cooling drinks.

CITRUS DECUMANA. Shaddock or Pomelo. A small tree of about 20 to 25 feet, with large round or ovoid fruits. There are several varieties varying in shape, size of the fruit as well as in the colour and flavour of the pulp.

In some varieties the pulp is beautifully crimson and sweet and in others white an acid. The fruit is often used for making jam.

CITRUS LIMETTA. A fairly large lime of the size of a moderate sized orange with smooth pale green rind. The juice is sweet and excellent for refreshing drinks.

CITRUS LIMONUM. Lemon. A small sized tree which is extensively cultivated in Southern Europe etc. for its well-known, acid juicy fruit, which is generally ovoid in form or pale-yellow in colour when ripe.

CITRUS MEDICA. Var: Citron. A small tree much cultivated in Southern Europe etc., fruits large, spherical fruit of 10 to 12 inches in diameter and much used in preserves and largely employed in the preparation of confectionery, marmalades etc.

CITRUS GRANDIS.—Grape fruit. A small sized tree, the fruits resembling large oranges or smaller pomelos and in shape are usually globular, but sometimes ovoid. The pulp is juicy pale yellow, pink or crimson with a pleasant acid. Sweet taste. The tree is extensively cultivated commercially in Florida, Salifornia, Jamaica, for its fruit and is very popular. The fruit is said to have physiological action of stimulating the appetite and promoting salivary and gastric digestion.

Quotations for all the Citrus varieties, Seeds, Seedlings & Grafts, local & imported varieties—sent on application.

CLAUSENA WAMPI.—A small tree with dark green foliage and pale yellow berries borne in clusters. The fruit has an aromatic taste and is often made into preserves. The leaf is used for flavouring curries.

Seeds 6s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

CYNOMETRA CAULIFLORA.—Nam-nam. A small much branched tree with large, thick wrinkled fleshy fruit, semi-circular in shape borne in large clusters at the base, as well as on the older branches of the tree. The fruit has a pleasant sweet acid taste, and is used for stewing and pickling. The large flat seed is also said to yield a medicinal oil.

Seeds 8s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

CYPHOMANDRA BATACEA.—Tree Tomato. Vegetable mercury. An evergreen large shrub with egg-shaped, smooth skinned fruit which is produced in great abundance. There are two distinct types, one is greenish purple and changes to reddish yellow when ripening. The other is purple and becomes deep purple when ripe. The sub-acid, succulent fruits are very refreshing and agreeable when eaten raw. Lovely stew and jam are made out of the fruit.

Seeds 2s. per 100. Plants 1s. 6d. each.

DIALUM OVOIDEUM.—Velvet Tamarind. A handsome tall evergreen tree. Great masses of dark brown small, velvetty fruits are produced in clusters at the extremities of branches. The sweet acid pulp is much relished and also largely used in the preparation of chutney. The tree yields handsome dark timber, which is used for cabinet making etc.

Seeds 4s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

DILLENIA INDICA.—Honda-para. A very handsome ornamental tree of medium size with large white flowers. The fruits are large being about four inches in diameter, juicy and acid, and are used for making jelly and a cooling drink, and is also often used as a vegetable in curries.

Seeds 4s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

DIOSPYROS DISCOLOR.—Velvet Apple. A medium sized, ornamental tree with dark shining leaves. The fruits are round and very pretty being dull pink in colour and having a velvetty skin. It is about the size of an apple and is very sweet.

Seeds 10s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

DIOSPYROS KAKI.—Persimmon Kaki. A small shrubby tree with large handsome foliage. The fruits are globular or pear-shaped about 3 ins. or so in diameter, with an attractive, shining, smooth-skin which turns bright yellow or pink or dark purple when fully ripe.

The taste when perfectly ripe is agreeable and resemble that of an Apricot. Dried fruits are said to be almost equal to dried figs.

Seeds 6s. per 100. Plants 3s. each.

DURIO ZIBETHINUS.—A very large handsome pyramid-shaped tree attaining generally over 100 feet and cultivated for the sake of its celebrated fruit. The latter, produced on strong mature branches, varies somewhat in shape from almost round ovoid, is yellow when ripe and usually weighs from 5 to 12 lbs.

The thick skin is covered with sharp-pointed prickles. The white custard-like pulp is very highly priced by the Orients and others, and is also much relished by some Europeans when a taste for it is once acquired. The large seeds are roasted and eaten like chestnuts.

Seeds 10s. per 100. Plants 3s. each.

ELAEOCARPUS EDULIS.—A small ornamental tree producing bright scarlet sharp-edged ovoid fruits about 2 inches long. The outer rind which is a sweetish acid taste can be made into jelly or for picklings.

Seeds 6s. per 100. Plants 3s. each.

ELAEOCARPUS SERRATUS.—Ceylon Olive. A small handsome tree, smooth ovoid green fruits, of the shape and size of Olives. The fleshy portion surrounding the seed is subacid and palatable. The unripe fruit is greatly in demand for pickling.

Seeds 3s. per 100. Plants 1s. each.

EUGENIA JAMBOS.—Rose Apple. A pretty medium sized tree with dark green foliage. The fruits are fragrant, pinkish white in colour and of the size of an egg, has a sweetish rose water taste and is used in preserves.

Seeds 8s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

EUGENIA JAVANICA.—Wax-jambu. A small ornamental shrubby tree producing masses of beautiful rose-pink, waxy-looking fruits, juicy and of a sweetish acid taste.

Seeds 4s. per 100. Plants 1s. 6d. each.

EUGENIA JAMBOLANA.—Java Plum. A large stately tree bearing small purplish berries in clusters which are edible.

Seeds 3s. per 100. Plants 1s. 6d. each.

EUGENIA MALACCENSIS.—Malay Apple. A handsome cone-shaped tree with large oval leaves. It produces a profusion of beautiful crimson flowers followed by pear-shaped waxy-white or pinkish or red soft fruits of the size of small pears. The pulp is wooly and snow white and is edible.

Seeds 6s. per 100. Plants 1s. 6d. each.

EUGENIA MICHELII.—Brazil Cherry. A small shrubby wooded tree, producing small edible round and ribbed fruit, rather flattened at the ends, of a red waxy appearance. The fruit is jellied, stewed or used for making preserves.

Seeds 5s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

FERONIA ELEPHANTUM.—Wood Apple. A medium sized tree with small round trifoliate leaves. The fruits are globular or ovoid about the size of a cricket ball with a hard woody whitish shell. The mass of acid sweet soft mealy pulp is used for making a pleasant cooling drink and also for making preserves.

Seeds 2s. per 100. Plants 1s. 6d. each.

FLACOURITA CATAPHRACTA.—Rata Uguressa. A small tree with purplish or deep red berries to the size of large cherries having a pleasant tart flavour. The fruit is made into very agreeable jam or preserve.

Seeds 5s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

FLACOURTIA INERMIS.—Lovi-Lovi. A handsome foliaged small tree of about 20 to 25 feet in height, bearing heavily, bright-red, cherry-like berries which are very attractive. An excellent jelly and preserves are made from the fruit.

Seeds 4s. per 100. Plants 3s. each.

FLACOURITIA RAMONTCHI.—Governor Plum. A small tree bearing dark round purple fruits about the size of small marbles. A lovely jelly is made from the fruit.

Seeds 4s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

GARCINIA CAMBOGIA.—Goraka. A medium sized evergreen tree with a circular crown of foliage and drooping branches. The grooved round reddish fruit which is about the size of an apple has a pulp possessing a pleasant sweetish acid taste. The thick succulent shell is dried and largely employed for preserving fish after being made into a brine with salt. It is also used as a substitute for lime in curries.

Seeds 5s. per 100. Plants 1s. 6d. each.

GARCINIA MANGOSTANA.—Mangosteen. A medium sized conical shaped tree with large leathery leaves. The fruit is globular in shape, smooth and purplish brown in colour, about the size of an apple and is known to be one of the most delicious fruits of the tropics, and is also said to be the most luscious fruit in the world. The pulp is delicate and juicy and greatly relished.

Seeds 10s. per 100. Plants 3s. 6d. each.

GARCINIA XANTHOCHYMUS.—Egg-tree. A symmetrical evergreen bushy tree growing to a height of about 25 to 30 feet. The handsome yellow smooth skinned fruit about the size of an apple is produced in great abundance. The yellow juicy pulp has an acid but refreshing taste.

Seeds 6s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

LANSIUM DOMESTICUM.—Langsat. An ornamental tree of small size with large leaves and drooping clusters of ivory yellow coloured berries. The juicy pulp is acid-sweet and much relished. The fruit is said to be one of the finest fruits of Malaya.

Seeds 6s. per 100. Plants 3s. each.

LUCUMA PALMERI.—Mexican Spodilla. A medium sized tree with pretty narrow dark green leaves. The fruits are large round or ovoid about the size of an apple, yellow in colour when ripe. The pulp is yellow and floury of a sweetish taste.

Seeds 15s. per 100. Plants 3s. each.

MACADAMIA TERERI FOLIA.—Queensland Nut. A small tree 30 to 40 feet in height with a dense crown of dark green foliage. The nuts are round with a hard shell about the size of large marbles and are of an agreeable flavour.

Seeds 10s. per 100. Plants 3s. each.

MAMMEA AMERICANA.—Mammey Apple. A small sized tree of the Mangosteen family, with large shining leathery leaves and white scented flowers. The large spherical fruit is about 4 to 5 inches in diameter with a thick leathery skin. The pulp is sweetish and aromatic, is eaten raw or stewed. The scented flowers yield by distillation a spirit used in flavouring the liquor known as Eau-de-Creole.

Plants 8s. each.

MANTINGIA CALABURA.—Jam-fruit. A small ornamental spreading tree with small white flowers. The yellow berries about the size of small marbles are exceedingly sweet and make good jam or tarts.
The leaves are said to be used as a substitute for tea leaves when infused.

Seeds 1s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

MONSTERA DELICIOSA.—A very handsome epiphytic climber with large dark green, perforated leaves. The cone-like edible fruits, which are six to nine inches long, have a very pleasant pineapple like odour.

Plants 5s. each.

MANGIFERA INDICA.—A medium sized quick growing and spreading tree with dark green foliage. The fruit is varying in size, shape and colour and generally weighs from 6 to 30 or 40 ounces. The tree produces large elongated panicles of sweet scented greenish white flowers during the early part of year, followed by fruits a couple of months later. In India the mango is considered to be an article of food as well as dessert, whilst it also enters largely in the preparation of excellent chutneys and preserves.

The following varieties occur in Ceylon, but of these there are numerous sub-varieties.

RUPEE FRUIT. Very large, more or less round and compressed pulp, luscious and fibreless.

"JAFFNA" FRUIT. Large, ovoid and fibreless, of excellent quality when properly ripened.

PARROT FRUIT. Medium sized, with a distinct beak, piquant and pleasant and tempting flavour.

"BOMBAY". Prolific bearer, fruit large, long or ovoid, fairly acid, excellent for chutneys and preserves.

"HONEY". Fruit round and of a very sweet flavour.

"SEED MANGO". Prolific bearer, fruit very small, ovoid, juicy, but very scanty pulp of a tempting flavour.

Quotations for Seeds, Seedlings and Grafts including the above and various other varieties on application.

MUSA SAPIENTIUM.—Plantain or Banana. A handsome, quick growing tree of 10 to 15 feet high, with a herbacious stem composed of succulent leaf stalks. For utility, combined with magnificence this is probably the most remarkable of tropical products. The plant bears fruits from 10 to 18 months from planting. The ovaries of the flowers grow into large finger-like fruits which are borne in "combs" or clusters arranged round the flower stalk. The plantain or the banana is a highly nutritious and an easily digestible food which is greatly used in the Eastern Tropics more or less as an article of every day food.

The following are the principal varieties which occur in cultivation:

"ANAMALU" plantains (fingers) large and long, thickly set, sweet and pleasant flavour.

Suckers 3s. each.

"AMBUL-HONDARAWALU". Large combs of stout, straight fingers, fragrant, sub-acid and pleasant taste.

Suckers 2s. each.

"KOLI-KUTTU". Fingers large and stout, one of the best of Ceylon varieties, very sweet.

Suckers 3s. each.

"PUWALU". Fingers angular, thin curved, sub-acid and good flavour.

Suckers 3s. each.

"RANEL or RED PLANTAIN". Large stout reddish fingers borne in huge combs, sweet and mealy.

Suckers 5s. each.

"RATAHONDARAWALU". Fingers are thickly set in combs, angular, stout and sweet in taste.

Suckers 4s. each.

"RATH KEHEL". Short, smooth round fingers, acid and pleasant.

Suckers 5s. each

"SUWANDEL". Stout round, short fingers, tender and sweet, very pleasant in taste.

Suckers 3s. each.

The following varieties are chiefly used as vegetables, although they can be eaten when ripe.

"ASH PLANTAIN". Stout fleshy angular fingers, coated with a greyish bloom. Largely used as a vegetable for the sick.

Suckers 3s. each.

"KOCHCHI KEHEL". Large, stout, brownish-red furit.

Suckers 5s. each.

"MARTHAWALU". Thick fleshy and stout green fingers.

Suckers 5s. each.

"WANDURU ANAMALU". Long, thin, greenish yellow, fleshy, fingers

Suckers 5s. each.

"PUSPAKADALI". Short, stout fleshy thin skinned fingers, used also for dessert.

Suckers 5s. each.

"SURAMONDAN . Large, green, angular fruit, borne in big combs.

Suckers 5s. each.

MUSA CAVENDISHII.—Dwarf or Chinese Banana. Thin skinned, small sweet fruits in compact clusters.

Suckers 5s. each.

NEPHELIUM LAPPACEUM.—Rambutan. A moderate sized ornamental tree, producing large clusters of bright scarlet or orange-yellow fruits. Fruit is of the size of a large gooseberry, covered with long, soft fleshy spines. The pulp surrounding the seed is of pure white which is of a very pleasant acidulous agreeable taste.

Seeds 5s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

NEPHELIUM MUTABILE.—Pulassan. A medium sized pretty tree similar to the above. The fruit is larger and distinctly superior to Rambuttan.

Seeds 10s. per 100. Plants 4s. each.

NEPHELIUM LITCHI.—A handsome tree with large spreading crown of foliage. The fruit which are about the size of a plum, are borne in clusters. The white jelly like aril is of a translucent whiteness and have a tempting sweet acid flavour.

Seeds 4s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

NEPHELIUM LONGANA.—Mora. A fairly large spreading tree with large clusters of brownish-grey fruits. The aril surrounding the fruit is sweet.

Seeds 4s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

PASSIFLORA EDULIS.—Passion Fruit, or Sweet Cup. A handsome large climber producing large "passion" flowers and edible fruits. The fruit which is ovoid in shape is of the size of a large hen's egg, purplish-green in colour when ripe. The yellow pulp is juicy and sweet and makes a delicious drink with milk or bicarbonate of Soda and sugar.

Seeds 1s. per 100. Plants 1s. 6d. each.

PASSIFLORA QUADRANGULARS.—Granadilla. A hardy quick growing pretty climber with large green oval leaves and square stems. Its fruit is large, oblong in shape, green or greenish-yellow in colour and contains a mass of purplish sweet acid pulp. In an unripe state it may be boiled and used as a vegetable. The fleshy swollen root is often cooked and eaten as a yam.

Seeds 5s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

PERSEA GRATISSIMA.—Avocado Pear or Alligator Pear. A small tree about 20 to 30 feet high with green shining leaves. The fruit is green-coloured and pea-shaped often weighing 1 to 12 lbs. It contains in its hollow centre a large round seed between which and the thin skin is a thick layer of greenish-yellow pulp of the consistency of hard butter and walnut flavour. The pulp is eaten plain or flavoured with salt, pepper and is considered to be wholesome.

Seeds 10s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

PHOTINIA JAPONICA.—Loquat. A medium-sized tree with pretty foliage. The fruits are borne in clusters which are small, pear-shaped and have a sweetish acid taste, and may be used for dessert or suited for stewing. The flowers are of a clear white shade and delightfully fragrant.

Seeds 6s. per 100. Plants 3s. each.

PHYLLANTHUS DISTICHUS.—Star-gooseberry. Sweet Nelli A small graceful feathery foliaged tree. The pale-green round, slightly ribbed sweet acid fruit about the size of a marble is used for pickling and making delicious preserves.

Seeds 5s. per 100. Plants 3s. each.

PHYLLANTHUS EMBLICA.—Nelli. A small ornamental tree with pretty foliaged spreading branches. The fruit which is about the size of a small marble is extensively used in preserves and medicine.

Seeds 3s. per 100. Plants 1s. 6d. each.

PHYSALIS PERUVIANA.—Cape Gooseberry or Peruvian Cherry. A low straggling herbaceous plant with fruits of the size and form of small cherry hidden in the dry leaf, leafy calyx. When ripe it is yellow and has an agreeable and refreshing flavour, often used for dessert or for making jam or preserves.

Seeds 1s. per 100 Plants 1s. each.

PSIDIUM GUYAVA.—Guava. A large spreading shrub producing large juicy round or ovoid fruits which are used for dessert as well as for making jelly.

Several varieties are known in cultivation—Quotations for grafted plants on application.

Seeds 1s. per 100. Plants 1s. each.

PSIDIUM CATTLEIANUM.—Purple or Strawberry Guava. A small ornamental shrubbery tree, about 20 ft. high with grey bark and small shining leaves. The fruit is small about the size of a plum, claret-coloured when ripe, with soft juicy, purplish red fruit which is excellent for making tarts, jam or jelly.

Seeds 5s. per 100. Plants 1s. 6d. each.

PSIDIUM MONTANA.—Mountain Guava. A small handsome tree bears green, round, sweet acid fruits which are used for making jelly and tarts.

Seeds 1s. per 100. Plants 1s. 6d. each.

PUNICA GRANATUM.—Pomegranate. An ornamental large shrubby tree with pretty scarlet flowers. The fruit is pinkish or orange-yellow in colour and is of the size of a large

apple with numerous seeds covered with a succulent, juicy coating of flesh which has a sweet acid taste and is deliciously perfumed. The fruit is used for dessert and in demand for the sick.

Seeds 1s. per 100. Plants 1s. each.

Several varieties of grafted plants are available at 4s. each.

SANDORICUM INDICUM.—Santol. A large handsome tree producing yellow globular fruit in clusters. The soft white acid covering the seeds is of a sweetish-acid taste.

Seeds 8s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

SARCOCEPHALUS ESCULENTUS.—Negro-Peach. A semi-climbing shrub, bearing round, brownish fruits about the size of an apple. The soft reddish watery pulp has an agreeable acid taste.

Seeds 2s. per 100. Plants 3s. each.

SARCOCEPHALUS CORDATUS.—Bakmi. A handsome leafy tree with large green foliage producing round, dull, pinkish fruits of the size of an apple.

Seeds 1s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

SPONDIAS MANGIFERA.—Hog-plum. A small succulent tree with pretty pinnate leaves. The fruits are ovoid in the shape and of the size of a hen's egg. The acid pulp surrounding the seed makes excellent preserves.

Seeds 5s. per 100. Plants 1s. 6d. each.

TAMARINDUS INDICUS.—Tamarind. A handsome moderate sized upright tree with fine foliage. The pod which is about 4 to 5 inches long, containing a mass of sweetish acid brown pulp, which forms the "Tamarind" of commonsense. The tamarind is commonly used in the preparation of cooling beverages, as well as flavouring curries.

Seeds 2s. per 100. Plants 1s. each.

TERMINALIA CATAPPA.—Country Almond. A very pretty spreading tree about 50 to 60 feet with large green leaves. The fruit about 3 inches long by 2 inches, slightly compressed and flattened on two sides, contains one seed kernel which gives an excellent nutty taste and used for confectionery.

Seeds 4s. per 100. Plants 2s. each.

TERMINALIA OKARI.—Okari nut. A handsome medium sized tree with large, dull yellow, obovate leaves, producing long ovoid fruit, about 7 inches long by 3 inches in diameter,

reddish purple in colour when ripe. The nut is much relished, either eaten raw or cooked in a variety of ways. The fruit is said to be one of the finest of the tropical nuts.

Seeds 6s. per doz. Plants 3s. each.

VANGUERIA EDULIS.—Voa-Vanga. A large shrub and about 10 to 15 ft. high, producing an abundance of dark green fruits about the size of a lime, and has a sweetish-acid taste like that of Velvet Tamarind. The leaves are used in medicine in its native habitat.

Seeds 10s. per 100. Plants 3s. each.

ZIZYPHUA JUJUBA.—Jujube. A small, spreading tree, producing an abundance of green, smooth round or ovoid fruits about the size of marbles. The pulp surrounding the seed is pleasantly acid in flavour and is said to make a nice dish when cooked with sugar.

Seeds 2s. per 100. Plants 1s. 6d. each.

SPICES OF THE TROPICS.

USES OF SPICES.—Spices form an important class of vegetable products, being valued in cookery, confectionery, in the preparation of beverages and liqueurs, and perfumery. Several are of special importance in medicine, either on account of their effect in aiding the digestion by increasing the gastric juices, or for disguising nauseous decoctions. The antiseptic and preservative properties of certain species, due to their volatile oils, both in domestic and scientific uses, are well known. The appropriateness of spices to sacred uses, as for burning in incense, has long been recognised, and in certain social religious customs of oriental countries spices are to this day commonly employed. It is recorded that spices were used in the funeral piles of the Egyptian kings. Not the least virtue of certain spices is their effect in sweetening the breath, more especially in countries where "betel-chewing" is practised. For this purpose cardamoms are commonly used and esteemed in India and Ceylon, and starnise in China and Japan.

ALL SPICE.—Whole-Spice:—Pimenta officinalis. A small tree of about 25-30 feet high. The dried unripe berries are the all spice or pimento of commerce. The name "all spice" is due to a supposed resemblance of the spice to a combination of the odour and flavour of Cinnamon, Nutmegs and Cloves.

Seeds 10s. per 100. Plants 3/- each.

CARDAMOMS.—Elettaria Cardamomum. A perennial with large leafy shoots. The spice consists of the fruit, or rather the numerous small seeds enclosed in the green ovoid capsule. Cardamoms are a powerful aromatic, and are used chiefly in confectionery, as an ingredient in curry powder, and also in medicine. A small crop may be expected in about two years from the time of planting; and from the sixth year a return of about 350 lbs. per acre may be obtained. Cardamoms fetch at present 4s. to 6s. per lb. in London.

VARIETIES.—Malabar. The flower racemes of this variety trail near the ground.

MYSORE.—The flower racemes are of a more erect habit. Seeds, both the varieties 3s. per oz. Plant (Rhizome) £ 2 per 100.

CINNAMON.—Cinnamomum Zylanicum. A moderate size tree. In cultivation the tree is grown as a bush so as to produce numerous long straight clean shoots, which are cut periodically in order to obtain the bark. A return of about 150 lbs. per acre may be obtained. Cinnamon is largely used in medicine as well as for flavouring purposes.

Seeds 5s. per 100. Plants £1 10s. 0d. per 100.

CLOVE.—Eugenia Caryophyllata. A small conical tree. The cloves are the dried unexpanded flower buds. The first crop may be expected when the trees are about 6 years old. the yield increasing unto they are about 25 years old. An average of about 15 lbs. of dried cloves per tree may be procured.

Clove oil is extracted from the leaves, as well as from the bark.

Seeds 8s. per 100. Plants £5 per 100.

COFFEE.—The coffee of Commerce. A small tree. The first crop is obtained when the plant is about 2 years old. Seeds of the following varieties are available, viz: *Coffea Arabica. C. Liberica. C. Excelsa. C. Robusta. C. Stanophylla.* Also several other Hybrid varieties.

Quotations on application.

GINGER.—Zingiber Officinale. A herbaceous perennial. The underground tuberous stems are the ginger of commerce. A harvest is yielded in about ten months from the time of

planting. An acre will yield from 2000 to 2500 lbs. or more cured ginger. Ginger has long been highly used for medical purposes; it is also esteemed in preserves and confectionery.

Tubers 5s. per 100.

NUTMEG.—Myristica Fragrans. A medium sized tree. The nutmeg of the shop is the hard brown kernel of the fruit. It is enclosed by a thin brittle shell and immediately surrounding this is the scarlet aril or mace in the form of a net, next to this is the thick fleshy juicy husk.

Mace is a much esteemed spice in Europe and America being used in confectionery and for culinary purposes. In yield the proportion of mace should be about one-fifth in weight of that of the nutmeg. The tree becomes productive at the age of about seven years, and increase in yield till they reach about 30 years.

The crop may be about 12 to 15,000.

Seeds 8s. per 100. Plants £6 per 100.

PEPPER.—Piper Nigrum. A creeping perennial vine. Both "Black" and "White" peppers are obtained from the same plant. A crop may be expected in the third year. An annual yield of about 2,000 lbs. or more per acre should be obtained. Produces two crops a year.

Seeds 2s. per 100 Plants £2 per 100.

TURMERIC.—Curcuma Longa. A perennial herb about 2 ft. high. The rhizome or tuberous roots are of a yellow colour. They are ground into powder and commonly used as a condiment in native cookery, and is a prominent constituent of curry products, being also employed for dying wool and silk. An annual yield of about 3,000 lbs. or more may be expected.

Tubers 5s. per 100.

VANILLA.—Vanilla Planifolia. A large creeping orchid with long fleshy leaves. "Vanilla Beans" are the dried and cured pod-like fruits, so much esteemed from early times for flavouring and perfumery. A crop may be expected in three years from the time of planting. An acre of vines is considered to give a return of 200 lbs. or more of cured pods.

Cuttings, 18 inches long, at £2 per 100.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS.

For Tropical, Semi-Tropical & Temperate Climates.

ANNATTO.—Bixa Orellana. A quick-growing shrub. It bears very large clusters of fruits. The covering of the seeds afford the Annatto Dye of Commerce. It is used to colour cheese, butter, etc. A crop may be obtained from the third year.

Seeds 5s. per 100.

BETEL-NUT OR ARECANUT.—Areca Catechu. It is largely cultivated for its nuts. Arecanuts are commonly used for destroying worms in dogs, in the preparation of dentifrices, and for tanning &c. The brown conical nut is commonly used as a masticatory. Large quantities of arecanuts are thus consumed annually.

Seeds 4s. per 100.

BETEL-LEAF.—Piper Betle. A climber with heart-shaped leaves, largely cultivated for the sake of the leaves, and are universally used in the East for chewing. Sir Emerson Tennent expressed the opinion that the habit of betel-chewing is advantageous to a people of whose ordinary food flesh forms no part, providing the antacid, the tonic, and the carminative which they require. Propagated by cuttings, which are planted against poles or trees or trunks for supports. There are four chief varieties of betels.

Cuttings 10s. per 100.

BOWSTRING HEMP.—Sansevieria Zeylanica. A valuable fibre plant. Produces fine white tough fibre. It is estimated at 1 1/2 tons of fibre could be obtained from an acre, the fibre being usually sold in London at £30 per ton.

Root Plants 15s. per 100.

BUTTER TREE.—Bassia Latifolia. Thrives in any soil up to 3,000 ft. The fleshy flowers produced in enormous quantities are dried and eaten. The seeds yield a very rich oil which are used in lamps, manufacturing candles, soap and for culinary purposes. The timber is very hard and used for wheels of carriages.

Seeds 10s. per lb.

CASTOR OIL.—Ricinus Communis. Oil is obtained from the seed The trees begin to bear in about four months from the time of sowing, and yields about 1,500 lbs. of seed per acre. The well-known oil of which goods seeds contain about 50%, is obtained from the seed. Besides its use in a refined state in medicine. Castor oil is largely employed as a body for lubricating oils, also for dressing leather and in soap manufacture, etc. Seed for oil production is worth about £25 per ton in Europe. The leaves of the Castor oil plant furnish the principal food of the silk worm.

Seeds 5s. per 100.

CHENOPODIUM or **WORM SEED OIL.**—Chenopodium Anthelminticum. A strongly scented and aromatic oil, obtained from the seed as well as from the leaves, is valued as a vermifuge, especially in hookworm treatment, being priced at about £2 per lb.

Seeds (very small) 6s. oz.

CITRONELLA GRASS.—Andropogon Nardus. A large coarse grass cultivated for its essential oil, which is obtained from the leaves by distillation. The grass grows in any ordinary soil. The mode of cultivation is very simple. The clumps are ready for cutting in about eight months from time of planting. The oil has a strong aromatic odour, and is exported for use in scented soap perfumery, etc., it is also an excellent preventive against mosquitoes and leech bites.

Root Divisions £1 per 100.

COCOA OR CHOCOLATE TREE.—Theobroma Cocoa. A small tree. The tree bears a great number of fruits, about 6 to 9 inches long, in bunches on the stem and branches. Each pod contains 25 to 50 seeds. Cocoa or Chocolate is prepared by roasting the seeds. "Cocoa Butter" or oil of theobroma, is obtained from the seeds; this is of special value in medicine, etc., and is used extensively. Trees under favourable conditions may bear 400 to 500 pods.

Seeds of Best Forestero or Caracas varieties. 5s. per 100. Plants £3 per 100.

COCONUT PALM.—Cocos Nucifers. This is one of the most important trees of the Vegetable kingdom. Plants of different varieties, such as *Special Giant, Dwarf, King Coconut* etc., on application.

COTTON.—Various species of Gossypium. Cotton is the most important of all the textile fibres. The crop is ready for picking in 5 to 6 months from time of sowing. There are numerous varieties of Sea Island and Egyptian Cotton. Quotations and further particulars on application.

CROTON OIL TREE.—Croton Tiglium. This powerful purgative used in medicine is extracted from the seed. The leaves of this tree dried and powdered are used for snake-bites. The tree grows from sea level up to 3,000 ft. and comes into bearing within a year. It makes a profitable catch crop for Rubber and Cocoa, about 16 cwt. of seeds could be obtained per acre and the seeds fetch from Rs. 50 to 60 per cwt. locally.

Selected seeds 5s. per 100 or £1 per 1000.

DIVI-DIVI.—Caesalpinia Coriaria. The pods are of great value in tanning, dyeing and making ink.

Seeds 5s. per 100

HEVEA (PARA) RUBBER.—Hevea Brasiliensis. Hevea, the most important of all rubber producing species, thrives in any moderately good soil from sea level to about 2,000 ft elevation. With good growth the trees become tapable in from 5 to 6 years. A return of about 500 to 600 lbs. dried rubber per acre from trees ten years old are obtainable. Plants (Stumps) packed in closed cases and forwarded with a guarantee to find not less than 75 per cent sound stumps after a journey of 2 months.

Seeds and Stumps—Special quotations according to quantity required.

CEARA RUBBER.—Manihot Glazovii. This variety is second in quality only to that of Hevea. The tree is suited to a drier climate and higher elevation than the former. The latex of this variety is remarkable for its readiness to coagulate without addition of acid. The tree may be tapped at an earlier age than the latter.

Seeds and Stumps—Special quotations according to quantity required.

Also quotations for Manihot Dichotoma, M. Piauhyensis, M. Heptaphylla will be sent on application.

CASTILLOA RUBBER.—Castilloa Elastica. This variety thrives best at medium elevations with a rainfall of not less than 70". The trees become tapable at the 6th year, when the yield should be about 150 lbs. per acre. This quality of rubber is considered to be next to Ceara Rubber.

Seeds and Plants—Special quotations according to quantity required.

GINGELLY OIL.—Sesamum Indicum. Largely cultivated on account of the seeds, which are very rich in oil. It is very good table oil. In England it is largely used in soap-making and also for mixing with olive oil. The seed is sown broad cast and the crop is ripe in four months' time. About 20 bushels of seed may be obtained from an acre which yield about 65 gallons of oil. The residue known as Gingelly Poonac forms an excellent food for cattle.

Seeds 10s. per lb.

ILANG-ILANG.—Cananga Ordorata. A quick growing large tree. The flowers are strongly scented and yield by distillation the well-known scent Ilang-Ilang.

Seeds 10s. per 100.

KITUL FIBRE.—Caryota Urens. From the young florescence is obtained a copious flow of sweet sap (Toddy) which upon boiling yields a quantity of brown sugar. When fresh it is known as "Sweet Toddy" and on becoming sour as fermented toddy, which is intoxicating. A single palm is estimated of giving an annual yield of about 200 gallons. The Kitul palm yields excellent sago from the stem, also a commercial bristle fibre.

Seeds 5s. per 100.

KOLANUT.—Cola Acuminata. A small tree. The seeds are highly prized as a masticatory on account of the alkaloid, caffeine and theobromine. The dried seeds are used in medicine as well as for the manufacture of Kola Vine and other beverages. Kola Nut ranks next in importance to the oil palm. The tree yields in about 5 years, producing two crops a year, equivalent to about 200 lbs. of seeds per tree.

Seeds 15s. per lb. Plants £5 per 100.

LEMON GRASS.—Andropogon Citratus. A grass cultivated for the production of Lemon Grass Oil. The oil is used for scenting fine soap, blending scents, and for similar purposes.

Root divisions £1 per 100.

MAURITIUS HEMP OR GREEN ALOE.—Furcraet Giganten. A very fast growing valuable fibre plant with very long leaves. The dry fibre is used for making fine mats, twine, etc.

Suckers 15s. per 100.

NUX-VOMICA.—Strychnos Nux-Vomica. A moderate size tree. The seeds are used for extracting the Alkaloid Strychnine, valued in medicine as a tonic and stimulant.

Seeds 10s. per 100

PALMYRA PALM.—Borassus Flabellifer. A palm extensively cultivated for the sake of the fruit and leaves; these and other parts of the palm are put to numerous uses, like the coconut palm. The large black fruits contain a refreshing sap much relished as a cooling drink; the soft kernels of young fruits are much used as an article of food. The sap obtained from the flower spathes is used for drinking as toddy and distilled for producing an intoxicating spirit called Arrack otherwise used for making Sugar or Jaggery. The yield of the liquid varies from 3 to 6 bottles a tree per day. The young leaves are used for making fans, baskets, buckets, Ola, etc., and the leaf-stalks and midribs furnish an excellent brush-fibre, which forms an article of export. The trunks yield a hard and most durable timber and the husks are in demand for fuel. In the East, Palmyra Palm ranks next in importance to the coconut among palms.

Seeds £3 per 100.

RHEA-FIBRE OR CHINA GRASS.—Boehmeria Nivea. One of the valuable of textile fibres pure white and silky, used in manufacturing of finest linen, incandescent gas mantles, etc. A crop of stems may be expected in eight months from time of planting, and about four cuttings a year. About 30 tons of stems is estimated for a year per acre, and the fibre is usually valued in England at £g0 to £40 per ton.

Root cuttings at £2 10s. 0d. per 100.

SAGO PLANT OF CEYLON.—Cycas Circinalis. A palm like plant with very handsome, long feathery leaves, the large seeds are made into a useful sago.

Seeds 12s. per 100.

SANDALWOOD.—Santalum Album. The tree yields the Sandalwood of commerce. Both white and yellow Sandalwood is produced from the same tree.

Seeds 10s. per 100.

SAPPAN WOOD.—Caesalpinia Sappan. The reddish heart-wood yields a red dye, and is exported largely from Ceylon. The tree grows freely from sea level up to 2,000 ft. An excellent plant for hedges.

Seeds 5s. per 100.

SILK COTTON.—Eriodendron Anfractuosum. A moderate-sized quick growing tree. Thrives from sea level up to 3,000 ft. The tree yields in about four years from planting. About 8 lbs. of lint is obtained from a tree. A good tree produces about 2,000 fruits a year.

Seeds 4s. per 100 or 10s. per 1000.

SISAL HEMP.—Agave Rigidia Var Sisalana. This plant furnishes a very valuable fibre known as *Sisal Hemp*. It flourishes in any soil. It bears very long thick leaves. The fibre is usually sold at £30 to £40 per ton.

Suckers 15s. per 100.

SARSAPARILLA.—Hemidesmus Indicus. A small twining plant. The roots are much used as a tonic medicine, being included in the British and Indian official Pharmacopoeias.

Plants £2 per 100.

SUN HEMP.—Crotalaria Juncea. A very strong useful fibre is obtained from the stems. The plant is also used as fodder for cattle, or green manuring. The value of the Fibre in London, where it is known as "Bombay Hemp" usually ranges from about £28 to £35 per ton. The chief use of the fibre is for making, canvas, cordage, fishing nets, etc.

Seeds 10s. per lb.

SUGAR CANE.—Saccharum Officinarum. Extensively cultivated in all tropical countries, for the sake of the sugar obtained from the thick succulent stems. It flourishes on any ordinary soil. Harvesting commences in 12 months from the time of planting. We have three varieties, black, variegated and white. These varieties do not bear seeds.

Plants £2 10s. per 100.

TEA.—Camellia Thea. Varieties: Genuine Assam Indigenous, High Class Jats, Assam Hybrids Manipur, etc.

Seeds and Plants—Special quotations on application.

TUNG OIL OR CHINESE WOOD OIL.—Aleurites Montana. Is obtained from the seed and valued in the manufacture of paints, varnishes, linoleums etc. It is also used for lacquer-work, lubricating, lighting etc.

Seeds 10s. per lb.

GREEN-MANURE OR COVER-CROPS, MULCHING, INTER-CROPS & CATCH-CROPS

Green manuring consists in growing special crops, either alone or intermixed with others, for the purpose of digging or ploughing into the soil in a green state, when they have reached a suitable height or before flowering. This mode of enriching the soil is one of the most economical as well as efficacious, the fresh vegetable matter being returned to the soil with greater benefit than when it has been decomposed and much of its goodness has been lost in the process of rotting and fermentation. For improving the condition of light sandy soils especially, the application of green-manure or cover-crops is of the greatest value. Briefly the principal benefits derived are:

(1) The addition of humus or vegetable matter to the soil, which increases its capacity for retaining moisture.
(2) The prevention of surface-wash or soil erosion on steep land.
(3) The improvement of the mechanical condition of the soil by the action of the roots of the green-manure plants or cover-crops.
(4) The protection of the soil and roots of crops from the excessive heat of the sun.
(5) The suppression or reduction of weeds, and therefore economy of labour.
(6) The fixation of atmospheric nitrogen in the soil by leguminous plants, especially those of the sub-order Papilionaceae.

The following are recommended for the purpose all belonging to the family of Leguminosae.

Aeschynomene Americana
Accacia Decurrens
,, Vilesa
Albizzia Moluccana
,, Stipulata
,, Falcata
Crotalaria Anagyroides
,, Juncea
,, Usaramoensis
,, Striata

Adenanthera Pavonia
Cajanus Indicus
Clitoria Cajanifolia
Cassia Didymobotriya
,, Hirsuta
,, Multijuga
Indigofera Dosua
,, Arrecta
Leucana Glauca
Mimosa Invisa

Calopogonium Mucunoides
Centrosema Pubescens
,, Plumieri
Delburgia Macrophylla
Desmodium Gryoides
Derris Robusta
Erythrina Litosperma
,, Indica
Gliricidia Maculata
Grevillea Robusta
Indigofera Endecaphylla
,, Hirsuta
Pueraria Javanica
Pithecolobium Saman
Sesbania Grandiflora
,, Sesban
Tephrosia Vogelli
,, Candida
,, Maxima
,, Noctiflora
,, Pumila
,, Vestita
Vigna Oligosperma.

Quotations on application according to quantities required.

Price Lists of Seeds and Plants of the following Tropical varieties will be sent on application.

Perfume Yield Plants
Curios Fruits
Fodder Grasses
Tans
Dyes
Wrattans or Canes
Fibres
Lac
Gums
Resins
Essential Oils
Poisonous Plants
Drugs, Medicinal Plants
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PLANTING BOOKS.

We are constantly asked by our Customers for instructions re planting, selection of suitable plants for different elevations, descriptions of various plants, flowers, and manure mixtures for different varieties, etc. For all such enquirers we would strongly recommend buying a copy of "Handbook of Tropical Gardening and Planting," by Mr. H. F. MacMillan, F.L.S., F.R.H.S. Late Superintendent, Royal Botanic Gardens, Ceylon. It is a complete book in all respects, with full illustrations and informations regarding all the selected varieties grown in the tropics.

The book is strongly bound and fully illustrated with 617 pages, of most valuable information to agriculturists and horticulturists of the Tropics.

The price of the revised Fifth Edition of this publication is £1 17s. 6d.

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